on Finance, in charge of the bill, Committee on Finance, in charge of the bill, tattempt to disguise the truth. They knew ill could not pass in its original form. They lized the situation as it was, and they met to their everlasting honor, as Democrats d with the performance of a most difficult like men. I do not suppose there was or is a r in the chamber, Republican or Democrat, om some provisions of that bill, especially roome tax, seemed more offensive than my-But nothing less than the most intense self-ction and bigotry could withstand the ung efforts of the Finance Committee to bring out of chaos. Whatever may be the final ne of this struggle, I cannot refrain from this opportunity to pay a tribute to the unzeal, earnest endeavors and genuine self-ce evidenced by the members of that coming performing their duty as Democrats and

rows back of the seats and by large crowds in the galleries. Continuing, Mr. Hill said:

The theory of the Democratic party is that in the thactment of tariff legislation free raw materials should always be an essential and conspicuous element. We are committed to this side of the question, and we cannot retract, we cannot retract. We are bonorably bound to redeem our professions and our promises. Justice, good faith and a decent regard for public sentiment all require this course. Until recently I had supposed that there was no dispute upon this question of principle, but that revery Democrat worthy of the name was willing to concede that if there was one thing more than another to which the Democratic party was committed, it was in favor of the doctrine of free raw materials; not simply freer raw materials, as some now ingeniously contend, but absolutely free raw materials. I repeat that we cannot escape our record upon this subject, even if we are disposed to do so. The true and honest construction of every Democratic National platform for twelve years past irrevocably commits us to this just and reasonable principle.

It is said by some, in justification of or excuse for Principle.

It is said by some, in justification of or excuse for

See here! While about it

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mittee and of his threat, in the face or the President's intunction to the contrary, and in flat defance or his collisions in the face of his contrary, and in flat defance or his collisions in the face of his contrary, and in flat defance or his collisions in the face of his collisions and the face of his collisions are default of the face of his collisions and the face of his collisions are default of the face of his collisions and his collisions are default of the sarticle as of his collections of his collections of his collisions and will not be the slightest change in my person familiar with the face of his collisions and his collisions. Mr. President, it has been charged that we are collisions and the face of his collisions and his collisions. Mr. President, it has been charged that we are collisions and the face of his who oppose the Wisson bill would rush him line at the first crack of the whip. I did not suppose, sir, that any person familiar with the face of its who oppose the Wisson bill would rush him line has the first crack of the whip. I did not suppose, sir, that any person familiar with the collections of his collections and the first crack of the whip. I did not suppose, sir, that any person familiar with the bodiese we meant what we said or they are willing. If the former, I have only to say that they have missiance that my person familiar with the works.

MR. HILL'S DRAMATIC BEGINNING.

Mr. HILL' barposes of the Preadury That fact has been demonstrated over and over again during this debate. The President speaks of the "Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar." He asserts that in the taxation of sugar and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar. The asserts that in the taxation of sugar that the president did not be counted on the fingers of one hand, and I shall state that if it was desirable that ugar should be taxed as a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation," as he now says, it seems strange that the President of the Indianation, suggestion or recommend action to that effect. Not a word of national that the President of Indianation, suggestion or recommend action to that effect. Not a word of national that the President of Indianation in the Indianation of the Indianation of the Indianation in the Indianation of the Indianation in the Indiana

veracity with my colleague, he will be met very

"I do not know what he is creating." Mr. Vo-ers replied, with an air of contempt. "He cting very strangely."

Internal be embodied in that reform.

Mr. Vest referred sarcastically to the fact that in the vote by yeas and navs on a motion to put wood on the free list Mr. Hill had sat in his sent and not voted. Mr. Hill stated why this had been so, and Mr. Vest exclaimed in a tone of satire.

If my soul were burning with enthusiasm for free raw material, if I could not rest at night because the Democratic party was going to its death by placing a duty on raw materials, I would stand on no parliamentary technicalities, but I would rush here at the peril of my life and put myself on record for that great cardinal elementary destrine. But the yeas and mays were called, and the Senator from New York declined to vote for free wood.

EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE DENOUNCED. EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE DENOUNCED The time has come for plain speaking in relation to this matter. I have been a consistent friend of the present occupant of the Executive chair. I defended him in this Senate when his friends could

doubtedly, and it may be brought out in debate. If it be I will refer to it. I repeat again that I do not know who owns a single coal or iron bed, anywhere outside of this country, and I do not care. It makes no sort of difference on this question."

Mr. Hill's declaration that the Democrats of the Senate would have to rally around the President or else would know to the wall, while the President would come to the front, evoked some applause and laughter, which were renewed when he followed this with the exclamation: "The time to yield is now, before further humilation, further embarrassment and further discord."

When Mr. Hill read some resolutions adopted at a Democratic convention in Evansville, Ind., in favor of free sugar, he was met with a denial by Mr. Voorhees of the truth of the newspaper dispatch from which Mr. Hill quoted. Mr. Voorhees add, on the authority of Representative Taylor, of Indiana, that there was no such declaration in the resolution.

"I read "The Washington Post" every morning with great care," Mr. Hill was going on to say, when Mr. Voorhees broke in with the words, "I do not care what you read."

"That may be," said Mr. Hill, "but this happens to be a regular United Press dispatch from Evans-to be done.

"That may b

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wanted it understood that the Senate Democratic

meant, and again asserted that on every occasion

declared that its adoption would

House with this differential duty in it. We therefore ought to recele from that amendment as one of
the obstructive features in the conference.

At this point Mr. Cockrell (Fem. Mo.) moved that
when the Senate adjourn to day it be till Monday
at noon Mr. Hill demanded the yeas and nays.
The vote was taken and the motion was agreed toyeas 30 nays 21 as follows:
Yeas Messrs Allen, Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard,
Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson,
Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones (Ark.),
Kyle, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Pasco,
Bansom, Smith, Turple, Vest, Villas, Voorbees,
Walsh, White-20.

Waish, White-10.

Nays-Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Hisgins, Hill, they McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (type), Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Shoup, Squire, Washburn-2.

Messrs, Hill and Irby (Dems.) voted nay with the Republicans, as did also Mr. Peffer (Pop.); while Messrs, Allen and Kyle (Pops.) voted yea with the Democrats.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Washington, July 20.-Rear-Admiral Joseph Fyffe was detached from duty as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard to-day. He has been a Rear-Roston Navy Yard to-day. He has been a Rear-Admiral for a few days only and would have been retired on Monday next with the rank of Commodore had not the voluntary retirement of Rear-Admiral Skerreit allowed his promotion.

The Naval Examining Board certified to the President to-day that Commodore O. F. Stanton had successfully passed his examination for promotion, and his nomination as a Rear-Admiral will probably go to the Senate to-morrow. In receiving his new commission Admiral Stanton will retire.

EXAMINED BY THE SUGAR COMMITTEE. Washington, July 20. The Sugar Investigating Committee had S. B. Derickson, of New-York, be-Committee had S. B. Perickson, of New-York, before it this morning, in connection with the story
recently published in "The New-York Heraid." Mr.
Derickson, however, knew nothing about the
charges which had been made. The committee then
adjourned until to-morrow, when it will examine
Mr. Wheeler, of New-York Mr. Sipe, of this city,
who is said to bossess the original or the copy of
the order given by a certain Senator for Sugar
stock, and the local reporter of "The Heraid" who
wrote the first story in that paper.



Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others, and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value

the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect haxative; effecti atty deansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing constipation. It has given ratisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them, and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name. Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A BOOMERANG, PERHAPS.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER LIKELY TO

COST VOTES IN THE HOUSE.

Presidency in 1884 he said:

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the Government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce.

That utterance showed that Mr. Cleveland then ernment and the rights, powers and duties which

BATTERED BY GREAT SHELLS

HARVEYIZING PROCESS COMES OUT TRI-

for the Indiana. It was sixteen feet and a half inch long and stood seven feet high when resting on edge. From its top edge for about half its height, or forty-three inches, its uniform thickness was maining forty-one inches it tapered off in thickness to eight inches at its lower edge. Twenty'six 3-inch armor bolts fastened it to a solid backing of thirty-seven and a half inches of solid oak, which was supported by the bluff which bounds the proying grounds. The plate weighed 68,000 pounds, and its centre was exactly 387 feet from the muzzle of the test gun. A cross was chalked on the face of the plate thirty-four inches from its right also and the plate thirty-four inches from its right edge and thirty inches from the top, and at this the gun was aimed. A Carpenter shell weighing S50 pounds, from the same lot which scarcely a week ago so easily pierced the Carnegle II-inch plate, was inserted in the gun. The charge consisted of 2494, pounds of brown hexagonal powder. The broach he would have preferred to speak for a smaller nonpounds of brown hexagonal powder. The breech of the gun was closed, and a moment after, with

plate exactly as aimed with an energy of 12,666 foot-tons.

The shell was broken up on the face of the plate, The shell was broken up on the face of the plate, the penetration of its point being not over eight inches. By the intense heat generated its head was weiled into the plate, while its body was scattered in every direction, one piece weighing twenty-six pounds striking the ten-inch rifle which stands just headed the gun fired. No cracks were developed, the plate was not in the least distorted, and the ordnance officers in charge declared that no plate had ever stood the first or cracking charge so acceptably.

Ten minutes later the crucial shot was fired. This was a similar shell, but driven by 3974 pounds of powder, with a striking velocity of 1,295 feet a second and a striking energy of 21,896 foot-tons. This was the heaviest test ever given to armor.

is removed. But the ordeal and the armor was accepted.

Vice-President Davenport, of the Bethlehem company, who attended to-day's trial, said that he was gratified with the result, because he deemed the gratified with the result, because he deemed the test excessively severe. In his opinion, there could be no question as to the value of Harveyizing. The width of the plate tested to-day was only seven times the diameter of the projectile, which accounted for the crack developing under such enormous energy as that with which the shell struck. Although for one-half of its width the plate was bevelled from about its centre line to eight inches thickness at its edge, its test was as severe as if it had been eighteen inches thick throughout. In the hardening process this difference of thickness at various parts of the plate must develop unequal strains. No allowance having been made for these matters, it was a great relief to learn that the ordeal was passed. By the test to-day the Bethlehem company is entitled to a payment of about \$40,000.

A QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE. THE RESOLUTION FOR FOPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS DISCUSSED.

Washington, July 20.-Extremely different from Washington, July 20.—Extremely different from that of yesterday was the scene in the House today. The gallertes contained only such persons as could not gain admission to the Senate, while on the floor, at least until near the hour of recess, there were scarcely sufficient members to do business; certainly not enough to impede its transaction. The Committee on the Judiciary was entitled to the morning hour, and virtually without objection the eight bills called up by Chairman Culberson were all passed. One of them was Representative W. A. Stone's bill providing for consular inspection of immigrants coming to the United States spection of immigrants coming to the United States at the port of departure, and the bill to prevent in-terference by United States courts with the collection of State taxes levied against railroad corpora

tion of State taxes levied against railroad corporations, notwithstanding they are being operated by
receivers appointed by United States courts.
A conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes
of the two houses on the amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.
While all but a handful of Representatives were
distening to the proceedings in the Senate, the
Tucker joint resolution providing for the election of
United States Senators by direct vote of the people
was discussed for three hours. Without action on

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GOLD RESERVE AT ITS LOWEST. Washington, July 29.—The gold shipments of tweek, \$1,500,000 being taken to-day, have reduced to Treasury gold to \$61,000,000, the lowest point reaching the gold reserve was established.

BRECKINRIDGE'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED Washington, July 20 .- The Senate to-day confirm the nomination of Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Ministes Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

SQUANTUM CLUBS GUESTS MEN NOTABLE IN POLITICS : AND BUS

NESS AT ITS BOARD.

George Washington over the big stone fireplace

Bull, Mayors Oiney, of Providence; Tiepke, of Paw tucket; Pothier, of Woonsocket; Whipple, of Brock ton, Mass.; Henry, of Rockville, and Fearing, of Newport: State Senator Charles Phelps, of Rock-ville, Conn.; H. St. Clair McKelway, Editor of

"The Brooklyn Eagle"; William P. St. John, Charles

tion of the country-not a section thereof, for he hoped that all ideas of sections had disappeared. He asked patriotic men not to despair of the country's future or be discouraged. Its course, like that of a mighty river, is ever onward, although some-times running in shoals and eddies. The present evils are only temporary eddies in the stream. The chief thing this country needs is a larger respect for the law. He observed that foreign newspapers were speaking in a sneering and condescending manner of our labor troubles, and predicting the downfail of our institutions. The troubles which have been succeed at have simply been an overdose of Europe. It is safe to say that in all mobs, 25

downtail of our institutions. The troubles which have been sneered at have simply been an overdose of Europe. It is safe to say that in all mobs, \$5 per cent of the members thereof were not born in this country. What is needed is a union of men of all parties to preserve America for Americana. There is a crying need of increased restrictions as to the privileges of citizenship. He believed, however, that the country would go on triumphantly, and five years hence we will wonder why we worried in 1894.

The patriotic words of ex-Senator Edmunds aroused great enthusiasm. Governor Fuller, of Vermont, sang the praises of Squantum and Narragansett Bhy and closed with a stirring and patriotic perforation. Ex-Governor Brackett, after paying his respects to Rhode Island hospitality, took Senator Edmunds's words for a text and said that, red-hot Republican as he was, he was glad to unite with his Democratic brethren in hearty commendation of President Cleveland in maintaining the dignity and laws of the United States.

Colonel F. W. Cheney, of South Manchester, Conn., was introduced as the next Governor of Connecticut, and he did not deny it. He spoke briefly, declaring that he was born in Providence and was a descendant of Roger Williams. Expected Farrett, in his speech incidentally said that when Grover Cleveland sends a private letter to Congress and marks it "Personal" and gives in it strong Republican doctrine, he was ready to shout "Grover Cleveland forever!"

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, spoke as a Confederate veteran who saw the flash of the first guia at Sumter and heard the last gun at Appomattox, and pledged the entire loyalty and support of his section to the Government, and declared that had Buchannan been as patriotic as Cleveland the was ready to shout "Grover Cleveland forever!"

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Brooklyn, predicted that New-York State would not have occurred.

St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, predicted that New-York State would complete the political house-cleaning this fall which began in 183

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